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THE DANGER

wherein the Kingdome
now standeth,
&
the Remedic.

Printed, 1628.

THE
DANGER

wherein the Kingdoms
and Kingdoms
of
the Kingdoms.

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AS soone as the House of Austria had incorporated it selfe with Spaine, and by their new Discoveries gotten to themselves the wealth of the Indies, they began to affect and haue ever since pursued a first Monarchy.

The Emperour CHARLES the first would first lay the foundation thereof in Italy, by surprising Rome: from this, hee was thrust by the force and respect of Religion: HENRY 8. being made *Caput fœderis* against him. He then attempted it in high Germany, practising by faction and force to reduce them first to Pettie States, & so to his absolute power. Thus HEN: 8. againe preuented him, by tying the Lutheran Princes under his confederacie and assistance. His soone the second PHILIP, pursued the same ambition in the Nether Germany, by

reduction whereof hee intended to make his farther way into the other. This the late Queene of England interrupted, by siding with the afflicted people on the one part, and making her selfe the head of their Protestants league with the Princes on the other : drawing in as a secret of State the countenance of France, to giue the more reputation, and assistance to them, and security to it selfe.

Spainie seeing his hopes fruitlesse by those vnions ands straights, began first to breake if hee may the amitie of France and England; but finding the common danger to bee a fast tye, hee raiseth vp in that Kingdome a faction of his owne, by which the French King was distressed, that had not the English Counsell and assistance relieved him, Spainie had there removed that next and greatest obstacle of his ambition : his Counsell
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now tels him from these Examples, that the way to this great worke is impassable, so long as England layes a net in his way; and the remouue of that must bee the first of his intents.

This drew on those secret practises often against the Queene, and his open furie in 88. against the State; which shee seeing by following the advice of a free Counsell, would neuer after admit of Peace, winning thereby the hearts of a loving people, who ever found hands and money at home, and keeping sacredly her Aliances abroad, securing to her Considerates all her time, freedome from Spanish flattery, and so ended her old and happy dayes in glory.

Spaine then by the wisdome and power of that great Lady dispoiled of his meanes to hurt, though not of his desires, makes vp with her peacefull
Succes.

Successour of happie Memory, that golden League, that discerning vs at home by opinion of securitie, and giving them a power in our Counsell by believing their friendships, & presented mariages, gaue them a way to cherish amongst vs a partie of their owne beliefe, of power abroad to leade in jealousie, and sow division betweene vs and our confederates, by which we se they haue swallowed vp the fortune of our Masters brother, with the rest of the Imperiall States; distressed the K. of Denmarke, by that quarrell, diverted the Swedens assistance by the warres with the Pole, and maining him now with the ofex of the Danish Crowne. And now whether from the plot, or our fatalitie, it hath cast such a bone betweene France and vs, as hath made themselves by our quarell of Religion a fast Confederate, and vs a dangerous Enemy:

nemy: so that now wee are left no other assurance against their malice and ambition, but the Netherlander's where the tie of mutuall safety is weakened, by daily discontents bred and fed betweene vs, from some ill affected to both our securities; that by the doubtfulness of friendship, as we now stand, wee may rather suspect from our owne domesticke faction: if they grow too furious, they will rather follow the example of Rome in her growing, that held it equall safetie, honorable & more easie *dare Regem,* then *subiugare Provinciam*, considering the power they haue in their hands, then to giue any friends assistance to serue the present condition of our state.

You may therefore see in what teames wee stand abroad, and I feare me at home for resistance in no better state. There must be to withstand

a forraine invasión, a proportion both of Sea and Land forces for to giue an Enemy an easie passage, and a Port to relieve him in, is no lesse then to hazard all at one stake; and it is to be considered, that no march of land can be of that speed to make head against the landing of an Enemy, nor nosuch prevention as to bee master of the Sea: To this point of necessarie defence, there can be no lesse thē 24000. for the Land forces: if it were for an offensive warre, the men of lesse livelihood were the best spared, and were vsed formerly to make such warre *Purgamento Repub*: if wee made no farther purchase by it: and for a safetie of a Common-wealth, the wisdome of all times did neuer interesse the publique cause to any other, then such as haue a portion in the publique aduventure, and that we saw in 88. when the care of the Queene
and

and Counsell did make the body of that large Army no other then the trayned band with which the auxiliaries of the whole Realme amounted to no lesse then 24000 men; neither was any of these drawne from forth their Countries and proper habitations before the end of May, that there must bee no long agrievance to the publique: such discontentments being euen to vs a more fatall Enemy then any forraine Force: the carefull distribution and direction of their sea and land Forces, being more fitting for a Counsell of warre, then a private man to advise of. I passe it over, yet willing when I shall bee called humbly to offer vppe such observations as I haue formerly gathered by the former like occasions in this Realme.

To make vp this preparation, there is requisite two things; Money, and

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fections , for they cannot be properly seuered.

It was well and wisely said of the great Counsellor the L.BVRLEIGH in the like case to the Queene, win hearts and you haue their hands and purses. And I finde that of late , diffidence hauing bin a defect in the one, it hath unhappily produced the other.

In gathering then of money for this present need , there is requisite three things , Speed, assurance, and satisfaction , and the way to gather as others in the like case haue done, must be by that paith-way that is called, *Via Regia* ; being more secure and speedy, for by vnknowne and vntrodden wayes it is both rougher and tedious , and seldome succeedeth : this last way although it tooke place as it were by a supply at first, and received no generall deniall ; yet since , it hath drawne many to consult with themselves

selues and others in the consequence,
and is now conceived as a pressure on
their Liberties and against Law; I
much feare, if now againe it bee offe-
red eyther in the same face, or by pri-
vie Scale, it will bee refused wholly;
neyther finde I it, that the restraint o f
those Recusants haue produced any
other effect then a stiffe resolution in
them and others to forbear: besides,
although it went at first with some
assurance, yet w hen wee consider
your Commissions and other formes
incident to such like services; that
how long it hangs in hand, the many
delays that wee may easily see, that
such a summe by Parliament granted
is farre sooner and more easily ga-
thered.

If any make the successions of time,
to produce an inevitable necessitie to
inforce it; if denied, whether in gene-
rall, or by excise, or by imposition, or

particular in some select persons, which is the custome of some Countries , and so conclude it as therefore the publique state *Suprema Sege* , hee must looke for this to bee tolde them ; that seeing necessitie must conclude alwayes to gather money as lesse speedy or assured , then that so practised , which cannot bee fitter then by Parliament , the successe attendeth the humour of the heedlesse multitude , that are full of jealousy and distrust ; and so vnlike to comply to any vsuall course of leaue but by force , which if vsed the effect is fearefull , and hath beene fatall to this state : where as that by Parliament resteth principally on the Regall person , who may with ease and safety mould them to his fit desires, by a gracious yeilding to their just Petitions.

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If a Parliament then be most speedy, assured and safe way, it is fit to conceive what is the fairest way to act and worke it to the present neede : first, for the time of the vsuall summons, reputed to bee 40. dayes, to bee too large for this present necessity ; it may bee by the dating of the writs lessened , since it is no positieue Law, so that care be had that there bee but one County day ; if then, the same to bee leauied bee once agteed of for the time : in the body of our graunt there may be assignement made to the Knights of every Shire and County respectiueley, who vnder such assurance may safely giue security proportionable to the receipts, to such as shall advance in present for the publique seruice any summes of money,

The last and weightiest consideration if a Parliament be thought fit, is how to remoue or comply the differences betweene the King and the Subiects in their mutuall demaunds, and what I haue learned amongst the better sort of the multitude, I will freely declare, that your Lordships may be more enabled to remoue and answer those distrusts, that either concerne Religion, Publique safety of the King and State, or the iust liberties of the Common-wealth: for Religion is a matter that they lay neereſt to their conſcience, and they are led by this ground of jealousie, to doubt ſome practiſe againſt it: Firſt, for that the Spaniſh match was broken by the gratefull induſtrie of my Lord of Buck: out of his religious care; as there hee declared, that the Articles there demanded, in ſome ſuch ſufferance as may endanger
the

the quiet if not the state of the reformed Religion heere. Yet there haue (when hee was a principall actor in the conditions of France) as hard, if not worse to the preservation of our Religion passed, then those with Spaine; and the suspect is strengthened, by the close keeping of his agreement; In the point there concluded.

It is no lesse argument of a doubt to them of his affectios, in that his Mother and others, many of his Ministers in neere imployment about him are so affected, they talke much of his aduancing, men papistically deuoted so placed in the Campe of neerest service and chiefe command; and that the Recusants haue got these late yeares by his power, more of courage (then assurance) then before. If to cleere these doubts (which perhaps are worse in fancy then in truth) he

hee take a course, it might much advance the publique service against the squeamish humours, that haue more a violent passion then settled judgement, and are not the least of the opposite number in the common-wealth.

The next, is the late losses, misfortunes, and losses both of men and munition, and how in our late vndertakings abroad, which the more temperate spirits impute to want of counsell, and the more sublime wits to practise.

They began with the Palatinate and lay the fault of the losse there, on the improved credite of GONDAMOR distrustting him for the staying of supplies to Sir HORACE VEEBE, when Collonell CECILL was cast on that employment: by which the King of Spaine became the Mr. of the Kings Childrens inheritance, And
when

when Count MANSFIELD had a royall supply of forces to assist the Princes of our part for the recovery thereof, eyther plot or error defeated the enterprise for vs to Spaines advantage ; That Sir ROBERT MANSFIELDS expedition to Argiers, should purchase only the security and guard of the Spanish coasts ; To spend so many 100000. l. in the Cales voyage against the aduise of the Parliament, onely to warne the King of Spaine to bee in a readinesse and so weaken our selues, is taken for such a signe of ill affection to him amongst the multitude ; The spending of so much munition and victuals, and money, in my Lord WILLOVHBIES journey, is conceived an vnthrifstie error in the director of it, to disarm our selues in fruitlesse voyages, may (to seeme over curious) seeme a plot of danger, to turne the quarrell of Spaine our

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sufficient enemy; that the Parliament
 petitioned and gaue supply to support
 vpon our Allies of France, and so
 some after (a new and happily) gaue
 much talke that wee were not so
 doubtfull of Spayne as many wish
 since: it was held not long agoe a
 fundamentall rule of theirs and our
 security, by the old Lord BURLIGH,
 that nothing can prevent the Spanish
 Monarchie, but a fastnesse of the two
 Princes whole amitie, gaue counte-
 nance and courage to the Netherlan-
 ders and German Princes to make
 head against his ambition, and we
 see by this disunion a fearefull defeat
 hath happened to Denmarke, and
 that party to the aduantage of
 the Austrian family, and thus farre
 of the waste of publique treasure in
 fruitlesse expeditions, and an impor-
 tant cause to hinder any new supply
 in Parliament: another feare that
 may

may disturbe the smooth and speedie passing of the Kings desire in Parliament, is the late waste of the Kings liuelyhood whereby is like and in former times to arise this jealousie and feare that when he hath not of his owne to support his ordinarie, for which the lands of the Crowne were settled vnalterable and called *sacra Patrimonium Principes*, that then hee must of necessitie rest to those assistances of the people, which ever were collected and Consigned for the Common-wealth: from hence it is like there will be no great labour and stiffenesse to enduce his Majestie to an act of resumption, since such desires of the state haue found an easie way in the will of all Princes from the 3. HEN. to the last, but that which is like to passe the deeper to their disputes and care, is the late pressures they suppose

to haue beene done vpon publique liberties and freedome of the subiect, in commanding their goods without assent by Parliament, confining their persons without especiall cause declared, and that made good by the Iudges lately, and pretending a writ to commaund their attendance in a forreine warre; all which they are like to enforce as repugnant to many positive lawes and customary immunities of this Common-wealth; and these dangerous distrusts to the people are not a little improved by his vnexampld course, as they conceiue an Inland armie in winter season, when formes times of greatest feare produced no such, and makes therein their distracted feare, to coniecture idly, it was raysed wholly to subiect their fortunes to that will of power, then of law, and so make good some farther breach vpon their liberties and free-

freedome at home, then defend from any force abroad : how farre at home such jealousies (if they met with any vnusuall disorder of lawlesse Souldiers) or vnapt distemper of the loose and needy multitude, which will easily turne away vpon any occasion, in the State they can side with a glorious pretence of Religion & publique safetie, when their true end will be onely rapine of the rich (and ruine of all) is worthy a provident and preventing care.

I haue thus farre deliuered that (that which freedome you pleased to admit such difficulties as I haue taken vp amongst the multitude) which may avert if not remoue impediments to any speedy supply in Parliament at this time, which how to facilitate may better become the care of your Lordships judgements then my ignorance, only wish, that to remoue away

a personall distast of my Lord of Buck: amongst the people, hee might be pleased if there bee a necessitie of Parliament, to appeare a first adviser thereunto, and what satisfaction it shall please his Maiestie of grace to giue at such time to his people, which I would wish to be grounded with present of his best and fortunate progenitors, and which I conceiue will largely satisfie the desires and hopes of all, if it may appeare in some sort to be drawn downe from him to the people, by the zealous care and industry that my Lord of Buck: hath of the publique vnitie and content, by which there is no doubt, but hee may remaine not only secure from any farther quarrell with them, but merit happy memory amongst them of a zealous Patriot, for to expiate the passion of the people at such time with sacrifice of any
of

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of his Maiesties seruants , I haue
ever found (as in *Edw. 2. Rich. 2.*
Hen. 6.) no lesse fatall to the
master then the minister
in the end.

FINIS.